The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Extract from an unfinished Poem on South America.

And now beneath Pacific's wave, the last
Long lingering beam of Peru's God has past:
The gathering shades of night together roll,
And stretch their mantle to the farthest pole;
The wearied eaglet seeks his mountain nest,
In Varso's vale the matron sinks to rest,
Alomak's warriors throw their javelin's down,
And on bent knee crave their God's benison.

In the defile now cluster's Rolla's band,
Who bow attentive to their chief's command.
"As our host gains the fertile vale below,
Let every warrior draw his eager bow,
Raise high his war club, quell his panting breath,
Each blow a summons to the vale of death.
To fire the hamlet be my task alone,
So shall I deepiy make the chief atone
In flame and blood, the treacherous act which gave
My chosen Zuma as Alomak's slave.
Their blazing homes will shame the brow of night,
While distant Andes shall be robed in light:
Vainly believing day's bright God has come,
The startled eaglet leaves his mountain home,
Wide desolation waves his banner o'er
The vale where plenty rioted before."

Like the fierce torrent breaking from the chain
Bound by stern Winter, rushes to the main,
And brawling onward, with o'erwhelming force,
Engulphs within it, in its furious course,
The stately tree, and lowlier shrub, which stood
Firm on its margin, when its milder flood,
Sway'd by the summer's sun, had calmly roll'd
To the far sea its wave of molten gold,
So down the narrow defile Rolla rushed,
While victory on his helm in glory flushed,
And e'er Alomak rose from out the trance
Which slumber had thrown o'er him, flashed the glance
Of the invader's torch—he looked again
And ever to the jaguar's mountain den
Rang his fierce shout—from sleep his warrior's sprang,
And with an answering shout the vallies rang.
In war's caparison they sought the foe,
While death's stern mandate hung on every blow.
The blazing hamlet sheds its lurid light,
With added horror on the ensanguined fight;
While in the flaming pyre the aged die
The screams of matrons rise and rend the sky;
The warriors shout, and from the mount afar
Reverberates the awful voice of war.
O'er the astonished vale runs streams of blood,
Which swells the current of the neighboring flood:
The peaceful tenants of the lake beneath,
Shrink from the tainting of the wave of Death.

And now Alomak rushes thro' the fight,
To seek the spot, where Rolla in his might,
Thro' serried ranks his crimson path is hewing,
Before him slaughter and behind him ruin.
His red right arm that clasps his war-club, throws
Its giant strength upon his shrinking foes,
And where it rests, in terror and in fear
The Alloans greet it as Death's harbinger;
His taunt to Rolla then he loudly cried—
"The arm of Alomak dost thou deride!
Then turn thou, haughty Chief, and meet thy doom,
Already to engulph thee yawns the tomb—
Thy hamlet to the blasting flame I gave,
To lure thy maids, thy chieftains to the grave—
And e'er the sun, which rests yon wave beneath,
Shall rise in splendour, in the vale of death
The rifled Zuma, and your Cora too,
Shall tread the paths which ghosts alone pursue."
Now on the taunting foe fierce Rolla turns,
The hope of vengeance in his eye-ball burns,
The flush of battle crimsons in his face,
And while his arm uplifts the ponderous mace,
He draws his figure to the topmost height:
The blow descends with congregated might;
Alomak strives, yet striving is in vain,
His form is stretched upon the sounding plain.
The jarring wind that o'er the host was driven,
Bore on its wings the Alloans shout to heaven;
Each Varsean warrior bowed his crimsoned head,
While craven shame his pinions o'er them spread.
But see, where Rolla's arms again uprear
His fearful mace, where clots of gore appear
To crush the chief, who sinking on the plain
To supplicate for mercy will not deign:
A faddening shout the Varsan's raise, and, lo,
Cora bends suppliant o'er the prostrate foe.

RAYMOND.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LINES.

Stay! stay! thou heavenly vision—stay!
And throw thy radiance round me yet,
So fair—ah, fly not yet away,
At least till I some charm forget,
Some gentle look—or soothing smile—
Or thought—or sigh of fond regret,
Dear as the raptures that beguile
Congenial spirits newly met.

The silver moon looks out, between
Yon downy heaps of snowy hue,
That noiseless zephyrs waft, unseen,
Along her distant fields of blue;
Looks down and smiles serenely bright;
A form so lovely fair to view,
Adorn'd with robes of purer light,
Than earthly being ever knew.

So still is all!—so silent now,
My half drawn breath is heard alone,
As gazing on thy well known brow
My soul would claim thee all its own;
But list!—what strains now mildly steal
In sweet—divine—melodious tone;
Oh, angels only could reveal
Such strains from yon celestial throne.

They breathe of what thou wert—when all
Our joys, and hopes where wholly thine;
Of what thou art now—free from thrall,
And cares—and sorrows that are mine;
They bid me cease the bitter sigh,
Nor more at thy long absence pine,
For we shall meet again on high,
Where all is holy—pure—divine.

Alas! 'tis gone—'twas but a dream,
A shadowy form of blessings past,
Of joys that o'er our sorrows gleam,
Too heavenly bright—too dear to last;
For had a dream—my soul would cling
To such a theme forever fast,
Till borne on seraphs downy wing,
Its home with thine were cast.

HAMLET.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO MESSRS QUIZ & CO.

A "hanging look," you say my verses wear,
Wishing no doubt to prove what wits ye are:
But Pope has said, and time has proved its weight,
That genuine poetry should always bear,
A semblance to the deeds they celebrate.
Then as a hanging deed my verse presented,
A "hanging look" its merits but augmented.

P. P. P.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

As rises up at dawn of day,
Yon dazzling orb of early light,
And while he keeps one even way,
That course is still undimm'd and bright.
As when he rose and shot his rays,
O'er ocean's boundlessness of sprays,
So genius rises, pure and fair,
Nor heeds the tempests that arise,
For when they have dispersed in air,
Just like yon glory of the skies,
Her brilliant course she safely steers,
And lives and shines 'mid storms or tears.

Oh! if the mind should chance to gaze,
On Fancy's rich meridian blaze,
And view upon her golden wing,
Some pilgrim from the muse's spring
Reclining there, and doubly blest,
Fann'd by her fairies into rest,
How would the heart with rapture beat,
To gain so high and proud a seat,
To slumber on her silken wing,
And live in one eternal spring.

To the sweet Bard, whose gentle lyre,
Was swept in *Truth's* unerring cause,
We fain would on thy brow desire
The laurel of the world's applause.
For thee it will forever bloom,
And all thy darkened hours illume.

Thy harp "Musæus" ne'er should sleep,
While fame to thee her tribute brings,
And with some *hallowed subject* sweep
Its soft and gently warbling strings.
To thee the muse her tribute pays,
And she will hover round thy head,
To crown thy last declining days,
When all thy brightest hopes have fled.
But there are fairer hands than thine,
Would they but touch their dormant lyre,
Might wake its numbers more divine,
Than angels sung o'er golden wire.
To thee "Tristissa," lovely maid,
Our humble court we'd love to pay,
And gladly round thy temples braid
A chaplet of the greenest bay.
For thou can'st boast that dazzling beam,
That Genius on her vot'ries sheds,
And thou can'st swell the poet's theme,
E'en tho' on classic ground he treads.

Then lovely maid, that slumber break
That o'er thy harp has lain so long,
For thou can'st from its strings awake,
The sweetest, softest, gentlest song.
And could we wield with Poesy's fire,
The quill that genius gave to thee,
We'd tune for thee our varied lyre,
And thou our perfect theme should be.
But we ne'er cull'd those boasted flowers,
That bloom Parnassian heights among;
Nor has our harp, in golden hours,
By Fancy's fairy hands been strung.
Yet we will gaze with eager eye,
Whene'er the Post shall reach our door,
Still hoping we may there descry,
From thy bright plume a line or more.

March 8, 1823. QUIZ & Co.

The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

It is a matter of regret to the real Christian, to hear the name of his Christ and of God villified by the ungodly: of more regret, to see the professing Christian, who has done much, evidently meritorious and praiseworthy, unaccountably neglect to warn such of his children or servants as have imbibed the dreadful practice of profane cursing and swearing; but of the most regret, to see those who have entirely escaped the pollutions of the world, and tasted of the heavenly gifts, to become again entangled, through the wantonness of their companions, in this, of all others, the most awful practice. For, says the apostle, "*Above all things* my brethren *swear not*; neither by heaven, neither by any other oath; but let your yea be yea, and your nay be nay; lest ye fall into condemnation."

Shall the impious, by the way side and at the corners of the streets, raise their unhallowed execrations in defence of the Majesty on high, without one warning voice or monitory check? If parents, guardians, or those upon whom this duty may devolve, suffer their children or servants to be thus vile, without any restraint, can they expect to remain innocent themselves? surely not One example only will be quoted from Scripture to prove this; it is enough God shall judge you 1 Sam. iii. 12, 13, 14. "In that day I will perform against Eli, all things which I have spoken concerning his house; when I will also make an end For I have told him that I will judge his house forever, for the iniquity which he knoweth; because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not. And therefore I have sworn unto the house of Eli, that the iniquity of Eli's house shall not be purged with sacrifice nor offering forever." Hence it is perceived, that the afflictions which befel the high priest Eli, were not for the commission of known duty.

Dear reader, whoever thou art, if tainted by this practice, be persuaded to desist from it; and also to use thy influence in reclaiming others. "He that converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins."

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

"*You Swear like a Gentleman.*"

Dire execrations split your ears asunder—Death and damnation! furies! blood and thunder!

As there are some vices, says a witty author, which the vulgar have presumed to copy from the great—so there are others which the great have condescended to borrow from the vulgar. For my part, I cannot see any difference between a "By God," or "God damn me," minched and softened from well bred lips, and the same expression bluntly bolted from the broad mouth of a porter or a boozy Jack Tar. The swearer devotes himself piece meal, as it were, to destruction—pours out anathemas against his heart, his eyes, his soul, and every part of his body—nor does he scruple to extend the same good wishes to the limbs and joints of his best friends and acquaintances. This *genteel accomplishment* of cursing and swearing, has been cleverly hit off, in a little satirical advertisement, which appeared a few months since—As it may furnish an expedient or two for some of our pretty fellows who wish to cut a figure in the manly air of execration and blasphemy, I shall with a little amendment, transcribe it for their special benefit, that they may make application to the Doctor forthwith:

Dr. DEAL DAMN, (late from England,) having given his deepest attention to his noble art, prosecuting his studies with indefatigable industry, and finally having taken his degree of *cursing and swearing* at Billingsgate, England, now stands forth as an apt accomplished teacher of the never-to-be-sufficiently-extolled, all comprehensive, the cream of gentility and grace giving *art of cursing and swearing*.

Ladies and gentlemen instructed in the most fashionable and elegant oaths imaginable, all to be peculiarly adapted to their several ages, manners and professions.

He has now ready for the press, a work entitled "*The Complete Oath Register or every man his own Curser and Swearer;*" containing oaths and imprecations for all occasions, seasons and tastes—Also, *Sentimental Oaths*, lispingly softened to the lips of the ladies.

Dr. Deal Damn, will give private lessons in classical and poetical oaths, for special conversations at $1 per dozen—pupils to make their own selections—second quality at 75 cents. Lists for blasphemy rendered cost free.

P. S.—Extra cursing and swearing furnished at the shortest notice; clubs and dinner parties served with the choicest execrations; and *duellists* always supplied gratis with the thanks of the Doctor.

EXTRACTS FROM SOAME JENYNGS.

Inquietudes of mind cannot be prevented without first eradicating all our inclinations and passions, the winds and tides that preserve the great ocean of human life from perpetual stagnation. So long as men have pursuits, they must meet with disappointments; and whilst they have disappointments, they must be disquieted; whilst they are injured, they must be inflamed with anger; and whilst they see cruelties, they must be melted with pity; whilst they perceive danger, they must be sensible of fear; and whilst they behold beauty, they must be inslaved by love; nor can they be exempted from the various anxieties attendant on these various and turbulent passions. Yet without them we should be undoubtedly less happy and safe; for without anger we should not defend ourselves, and without pity we should not assist others, without fear we should not preserve our lives; and without love they would not be worth preserving.

Pains of body are, perhaps, but the necessary consequences of the union of material and spiritual essences, for matter being by nature divisible, when endued with sensibility, must probably be affected by pains and pleasures by its different modifications: wherefore, to have been freed from our sufferings, we must have been deprived of all our sensual enjoyments; a composition by which few surely would be gainers. Besides, the pains of our bodies are necessary to make us continually mindful of their preservation; for what numberless lives would be lost in every trifling pursuit, or flung away in ill humour, was the piercing of a sword no more painful than the tickling of a feather.

Death, the last and most dreadful of all evils, is so far from being one, that it is the infallible cure for all others—

To die is landing on some silent shore,
Whose billows never beat, nor tempest roar;
Ere well we feel the friendly stroke 'tis o'er.

For, abstracted from the sickness and sufferings usually attending it, it is no more than the expiration of that term of life God was pleased to bestow on us, without claim or merit on our part. But was it an evil ever so great, it could not be remedied by one much greater, which is by living for ever; by which means our wickedness, unrestrained by the prospect of a future state, would grow so unsupportable, our sufferings so intolerable by perseverance, and our pleasures so tiresome by repetition, that no being in the universe could be so completely miserable as a species of immortal men. We have no reason therefore to look upon death as an evil, or to be fearful of it as a punishment, even without any supposition of a future life; but if we consider it as a passage to a more perfect state, or a remove only in an eternal succession of still improving states (for which we have the strongest reasons,) it will then appear a new favour from the divine munificence; and a man must be as absurd to repine at dying, as a traveller would be, who proposed to himself a delightful tour through various unknown countries, to lament that he cannot take up his residence at the first dirty inn which he baits at on the road.

The Ladies' Friend.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

Domestic love! not in proud palace halls
Is often seen thy beauty to abide;
Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls,
That in the thickest of the woodbine hide;
With hum of bees around, and from the side
Of wooded hills some little bubbling spring,
Shining along through banks with harebells dyed:
And many a bird to warble on the wing,
When Morn her saffron robe o'er Heaven and earth doth fling.

O love of loves!—to thy white hand is given
Of earthly happiness the golden key;
Thine are the joyous hours of winter's even,
When the babes cling around their father's knee;
And thine the voice, that on the midnight sea,
Melt the rude mariner with the thoughts of home,
Peopling the gloom with all he longs to see.
Spirit! I've built a shrine; and thou hast come,
And on its altar closed—forever closed thy plume!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is a common observation, that children are too little sensible of the duty which they owe their parents—too little concerned to return the obligations which parental kindness and affection have imposed upon them—the cares and anxieties, the numberless hours of solicitude, which the helpless period of infancy occasions to the parents—the fostering care and protection which childhood and youthful age require, seldom are followed by an adequate return of gratitude. But when the playful volatility of childhood has subsided—when the years of maturity have ushered them forward upon the stage of the world—when in their turn, the children themselves become the parents of a progeny of their own, then they learn to feel and appreciate the obligations of duty toward their parents—then, the cares and solicitudes which they feel for the happiness of their own offspring awakens in them a proper sense of filial affection and gratitude.—These sentiments will receive some little illustration from the following story of Maria M———, the daughter of a merchant of ample fortune in this city, who, though he had other children equally entitled to his love, yet, he shewed an extraordinary share of affection for Maria—she was the pet, or in more romantic language, the idol of his affections. As she grew up, no pains were spared to impress upon her mind correct sentiments of duty and of virtue and religion. To a beautiful exterior were added the graceful accomplishments of an elegant and refined education; but these seemed to have only an effect to swell Maria's pride—she felt but little of a proper sentiment of affection and gratitude toward her fond parent. Giddy, volatile and vain, she little reflected how much her future happiness depended upon her prudence, and never perhaps considered how cruelly an irreverent act of disobedience must stab him to the heart. Maria's attractions drew round her a circle of admirers, and from the particular attentions she received from one young man of distinguished merit, her father had flattering hopes of seeing her happily settled in matrimonial life—those hopes, however, were soon frustrated. A trifling occurrence, as is often the case in love affairs, produced a love quarrel—Maria, piqued at what she construed into coldness and neglect in her lover, resolved to avenge it by encouraging the addresses of a rival suiter, a man with whom she had but a short acquaintance, and one in whom the discerning eye of an anxious and watchful parent discovered no substantial merit—he warned his beloved daughter of her imprudence—he endeavoured to reconcile her to her ci devant lover—he forbid her receiving the addresses of the former, and even interdicted the rights of hospitality, by closing the doors of his mansion against him. Maria construed all these into so many acts of parental tyranny. She clandestinally met her proscribed lover in her walks abroad—was married, and eloped with him to a neighboring city. It had never entered her imagination, that her indulgent parent would so far withdraw his affection from her as to disinherit her; but she was fatally convinced of her error when she opened his letter informing her of his determination never to have any further intercourse with a child, whose perverse acts of disobedience, had destroyed his hopes and his peace—The expectations of her fortune being thus defeated, her husband began to treat her with indifference, and exchanged her presence for the gambling table; where he soon was enlisted with a gang of counterfeiters, and finally was arrested by the arm of justice and shut up in the state prison, leaving the unfortunate Maria, now the mother of a helpless infant, destitute and friendless, to the mercy of the winds and waves of life's tempestuous ocean. In the first moments of agonizing distraction, when she learned her fate, nothing but the indissoluble ties of maternal affection for her babe, prevented her from an act of desperation on her own person. She now felt the misery to which her disobedience had brought her; she looked upon her little innocent as it lay smiling in her lap, unconscious of its mother's woe; she clasped it to her bosom; her despair softened into anguish and a copious flood of tears brought some relief to her struggling soul. The circumstances of her forlorn and destitute situation became known to her father, he immediately set out to search for his lost child, he found her in a miserable obscure apartment, half famished, weeping over her infant prattler. Adversity had left but the wreck of her former charms; her father saw her grief, and felt all the impulse of sympathy and a father's love—he clasped the penitential Maria in his arms, and sealed her pardon with the kiss of paternal affection, without permitting her even to supplicate his compassion and forgiveness. He brought her home, and in her paternal mansion from which she once voluntarily exiled herself, she has found an asylum from her misfortunes. There she lives retired from the world, and by her unremitting attention, her filial and affectionate conduct, she is making full reparation for former disobedience, and smoothing the declining passage of her venerable parent to the tomb. The concern and solicitude for the happiness of her infant prattler, has awakened her to a full sense of the duty she owes her parent, and from this source she has learned to set a proper value upon the tenderness of a father. From the example of the unfortunate Maria M let the amiable and smiling daughters of prosperity learn to put a just estimate upon the important blessings of paternal care and protection—Let them remember that the fruit of disobedience, though it be sweet for a time, yet by the wise dispensations of heaven it is often turned into bitterness.

MONITEUR.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

There are few writers of the present age whose works have been more extensively read on either side the Atlantic than those of Miss Edgeworth Mixing so constantly the *useful* with the sweet, this lady is held in favorable estimation, as a writer, here, as well as in her native country: therefore, the following extract of a letter from her to a literary friend on this side the water, cannot be otherwise than interesting.

"Thank you for the Spy. I cannot agree with you in thinking it a flashy performance. We read it aloud in our family, and notwithstanding many peculiar faults of style and composition, and the wearisome trick of describing every creature's looks and emphasis every time they speak or move, we found it highly interesting, describing manners and a state of society that are new to us—and independently of the American value we *think it a work of great genius*. In the Flemish style nothing in Washington Irving, or even in Walter Scott, is a more perfect nature than the Irish follower of the Damp, *Betty*; I single her out as an instance; because of her we can best judge. She is one of the most faithful and exquisite Irish characters I ever saw drawn; with individual characteristic touches, and yet representing a whole class. The humor, and wit, and blunder, and sagacity, and good nature, and want of moral principle, and abundance of moral feeling, most happily blended together, so as to make it *genuine Irish*—It has the rare merit of not being the least exaggerated in humor—and the dialect is such as could not have been *hit* except by one well acquainted with Irish characters.

"But independently of *Betty*, there is very strong drawing of character and of human nature in general, as of national character, in this work. The story I grant you is confused, and the main interest turning upon the *pedlar* Spy injudicious. No sympathy can be excited with meanness, and there must be a degree of meanness ever associated with the idea of a Spy. Neither poetry nor prose can ever make a spy an heroic character. From Dolon in the Iliad to Major Andre, and from Major Andre to this instrument of Washington, it has been found impracticable to raise a spy into a hero. Even the punishment of *hanging* goes against all heroic stomachs—the scaffold is a ghastly thing, and may be brought on the stage with solemnity—but would even Shakespeare venture the gibbet?"

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

FROM MY OAKEN TABLE.

"Ah me!" cried Magdalen Stapleton, as she came wringing her hands out of the cellar, "What is the matter—what ails the girl!" said Mrs. Whitworth; "Has an adder bit you?" "Oh, no!"—"Have you run a nail in your foot?" "Ah! no; but I was thinking as I placed the heavy pot of lard on the shelf, that if I was married and had a baby, and it had grown large enough to follow me, and the pot had fallen on its head, it might have killed the poor, blessed little creature!" And here her tears flowed afresh.

And pray, gentle readers, how much better founded are 19-20ths of the troubles that afflict yourselves, or the other inhabitants of the world. How few—how very few, are the *real* requisites of life. They bear a fair relation to the little needed after we leave the world. Then a few boards, a winding sheet, and six feet by two of earth, answer all our purposes. Now thousands of families live, and enjoy their living, who feed upon less than is wasted from your supplies.

Cumming wanted honour—wanted fame; wanted revenge——M'Duffie, several things, not more reasonable. Arabella is happy or miserable as she finds that her bonnet is No. 60, and her friend Charlotte's a few numbers lower or higher——Ruth is unhappy that she was not invited to Deborah's party——Jared is unhappy because John has a house larger and better furnished, although his own has more room, and is finished in a style of superfluous elegance——Could you stop half the long faces in the city, and compel them to tell you the cause of their gloomy and despending looks, you would find that their unhappiness had as little just foundation as Magdalen Stapleton's.

What then? What a question!——Go to——Be more rational in what you desire; enjoy the good things within your power, without vainly sighing for those beyond it, or making yourselves miserable on account of fancied misfortune or imaginary ills.

OLD HODGE.

COLLECTANEA.

A REGULAR THING.

A traveller gives the following account of the extravagant and gross impositions on the Dover road, (in England) At Rochester he was charged 2s. 6d. for a very ordinary cold supper; the landlady demanded 6d each, as a "regular thing." for her trouble in waiting upon the party. At Canterbury he gave 3s. for himself and companion, to the coachman. On arriving at Dover, he gave the coachman who drove him from Canterbury, a very short distance, 1s. 6d The coachman civilly said, "6d more, sir, if you please—it is a 'regular thing;' we have always a shilling each." The guard to whom he gave 2s. *demanded* four, as a "regular thing," without any insolence, but with as much gravity as a baker would ask the price of a quartern loaf when he has delivered it to a customer. Before a passenger leaves Dover, his things are of course taken to the custom house—a little boy from the inn may carry a parcel weighing 20 lbs. for which he demands 1s or 1s. 6d; you appear surprised: he appeals to the Commissioner, who coolly declares it a "regular thing;" and then the boy asks for something for himself, because the money already paid goes to his employer, and he expects 3d as a "regular thing." Next comes the commissioner of the inn—"Please to remember the commissioner;" and then the custom house officer, for taking the baggage to the vessel.

If you complain, they reply "it is a 'regular thing,' sir, fixed by the town." Lastly, comes the ladder, for descending into the packet—"Six pence, sir, it is a 'regular thing.'" Thus, from London to Calais there is nothing but imposition, against which you complain in vain, because it is a "regular thing." At the moment in which I am writing this, the steward of the King George enters the inn, and declares he must have 23s for each passenger to Calais instead of the usual fare, 10s. 6d. because it is a "regular thing" when there is no steam boat in the harbor, and you have only Hobson's choice.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

The following passage is extracted from a speech of Judge Story, in the late convention of Massachusetts.

"In our country, the highest man is not *above* the people; the humblest is not *below* the people. Those who are wealthy to day pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus is divided quite as fast as it accumulates—No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time, under our statute of descents and distributions, the only true and legitimate agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea. One wave rises, and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss and seen no more. Another rises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies away, silently on the shore. The richest man among us, may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government; and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possesses talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition."

There were once in England an order of people known by the appellation of Borderers, who carried the art of cow stealing to its greatest perfection: In those parts, which are remote from the great roads, although their plundering habits are now all laid aside, they still retain much of their old rude manners and barbarous spirit. An instance of this we heard of from our companion. A Borderer who was at mortal enmity with one of his neighbors, fell sick, and being given over, sent for his enemy, that they might be reconciled. "Ah," said he, when the man entered the room, "I am very bad, very bad, indeed; d'ye think I shall die?" "Why I hope not," replied his visitor—"to be sure you are very bad, but for all that perhaps you may do yet." "No, no," said the other, "I shall die; and so I have sent for you that I may not go out of the world in enmity with any one. So d'ye see, we'll be friends. The quarrel between us is all over, all over, and so give me your hand."—Accordingly this token of reconciliation was performed, and the other took his leave, when just as he was closing the door after him, the sick man cried out, "But stop stop, if I should not die this time, this is to go for nothing: mind now—It's all to be just as it was before, if I do not die."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following Address to the Youth was occasioned by a letter lately received by the Friends in this city, from the venerable author; it is a fresh evidence of his undiminished love for his young friends, and is thought worthy of being generally circulated. After his return home from these parts as they we learn, been engaged in making a religious visit to the families of his own meeting; it is pleasing to see this devoted servant patiently and firmly pursuing the path of duty amidst good report and evil report, not elated by the one or depressed by the other; for truly, we believe he can adopt the language, "But none of these things move me—neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." T.

3d Mo. 1823.

"Since penning the foregoing, my mind has been drawn into a renewed feeling of near sympathy and gospel affection with the dearly beloved youth, not only those of your monthly meeting that fell more particularly under my notice in the family visits I made when with you, but all others of your city, to whom the Lord in the riches of his mercy, is renewedly visiting with the day spring from on high, through the immediate manifestation of his love and light in their inner man, as the guardian angel of his presence to guide them and keep them; and as they take heed thereunto, will preserve and keep them from all evil, and will lead them up to the head spring and fountain of living water, of which, when they drink, they will never thirst again after the muddy waters of tradition and education, that stands in the letter that killeth; but their thirst will be continually satiated with the pure water of life, that makes glad all Zion's dedicated and devoted children, and which adds no sorrow with it. And as they give good heed to this holy anointing, which is truth and is no lie, it will lead them off from all dependance on man, whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of; and they will have no need that any man teach them then, but as the same anointing teacheth; it will bring them to see the end of all shadows that stand in outward visible things, let them be ever so great or excellent, and will gather them into itself (the invisible power) to the law of the spirit of life, that sets the soul free from the law of sin and death, and from all condemnation. And may the dear youth dwell near and in this holy principle, in this day of trial and rebuke, for the Lord's hand is stretched out upon the nations, and he will overturn, overturn, overturn it, and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is, and I will give it him. The Lord I believe is about to put an end, and overturn all man's work in religion, and to put an end to all man's forms, creeds, and professions, that stand in man's will and spirit, that *He only*, may come to rule and reign in the hearts of his children, that so all may savingly come to know but one Lord, one faith, and one baptism; one God and Father of all, who is above all, through all, and in you all. May the dearly beloved visited youth press forward toward this blessed and happy state, and come to know an establishment therein, is the sincere and sympathetic desire of their ancient, affectionate, and exercised friend and elder brother, ELIAS HICKS."

European Intelligence.

WAR IN EUROPE!!

The Packet Ship New-York, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Liverpool, has furnished the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* with regular files of London papers to the evening of the 30th January, and Liverpool to the 1st of February, which afford the following interesting view of the affairs of Europe.

It will be seen that the great question of Peace or War, has in effect been decided. The Ministers of the Allied Powers have left Madrid in the worst possible humour, and the Gaul, headed by the Duke de Angoulême, marches upon the Dan. The torch of war, which was for a time extinguished at Waterloo, has thus been re-lighted. How far it will spread—whether all Europe will be involved in the conflict—whether the storm will be confined to the Peninsula, or roll onward until the Seine, the Rhine, and the Danube are tinged with blood—or, whether the object of the Allies will be accomplished by a single blow—are questions which time alone can determine. We pretend not to more sagacity than others—but we may be allowed to remind our readers, that we have all along held the language that a rupture of the peace in Europe was to be anticipated at no distant day. Although the events of the continent have at times baffled all calculations, and almost set speculation at defiance, yet we have perceived, or thought that we perceived indications that the peace would not be lasting, and that Europe must bleed afresh—Whatever must be the result great events may be anticipated. The character and temper of the Spanish nation are such, that an easy and bloodless campaign, notwithstanding their present intestine commotions, is not to be reasonably anticipated—and as Ferdinand cannot but be suspected of looking with a favorable eye upon the meditated invasion we should imagine that his head is not in the greatest state of security that could be wished—His cousin of France, likewise may look well to his crazy throne, should his troops meet with disaster beyond the Pyrenees.

The most prominent features in the speech delivered by the King of France before the Chamber of Deputies, on the 12th of Jan. are contained in the following paragraphs:

"*I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the infatuation with which the propositions made to Madrid, have been rejected,* LEAVES ALTERNATIVES BOTH OF PEACE.

"*I have ordered the recall of my Minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my family whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of his Lords to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe.*"

The anxiety of the public at Paris, about the opening of the Chambers, was so great that 500 francs was offered for a single admission.

The arrival of the news from Paris, produced great agitation and confusion in London—particularly on the Stock exchange. At an early hour all the passages were crowded with anxious speculators to ascertain the prices at which the funds would open. Consols, which the preceding night, closed at 78 5-8, soon fell to 74¼, but afterwards rose again to 75 1-8. The Spanish funds, which the evening before, closed at 40¾, opened this morning (the 30th) at 39¼, and within a few minutes fell to 36 7-8 37. What is rather remarkable, the French funds were improved at Paris by the King's Speech.

By the latest news from Madrid, (Jan. 17) it would appear that the Army of the Faith is not so nearly annihilated as it had been represented to be. We there read that Catalonia and Arragon were never more full of Royalist guerillas than now—Mirales has made a terrible example at Tarragona, by cutting to pieces a constitutional battalion which refused to lay down its arms on the first summons. The accounts, however, upon both sides, are to be received with great caution.

A letter from Puycard, says, the news of war between the sovereigns of Europe and the Cortes, was received by the royalist troops shut up in the forts of Urgel, with the most lively enthusiasm.—Acclamations and discharges of artillery rent the air on the occasion; the bells were rung at Castel-Ciutat, a village situated between the citadel and the forts, composed of about forty houses, and conveniently situated for making common cause with the besieged.

A letter from Madrid says—All the constitutional orators and writers had told us that the instant the French should pass the Pyrenees, the *factious* would make common cause with the "*friends of the system.*" An intercepted letter of the famous Merino, suddenly extinguishes this hope. He therein orders his Lieutenant, Mendoza, to receive the French as "liberators, faithful subjects of the Bourbons, good Catholics, in a word, as friends."

It was reported at Paris on the 28th, that the three Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, have addressed a joint note to the British Government, soliciting her to make a declaration of the principles and policy she intends to adopt in the war between France and Spain.

General Mina, it is said, has given the deadly advice to divide the whole of the forces under his command into bands of *one hundred men* each, for the purpose of harrassing the French by a guerilla warfare on a grand scale.

A French ministerial paper states that France has refused the mediation of England, twice proposed; first, by the Duke of Wellington, and secondly, by Sir W. A'Court. The ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, as soon as they arrive in Paris, are to be accredited to "the Regency of Spain."

As far as we can learn, the greatest union still prevailed in the Cortes, among all parties, to resist, in case of war, the efforts of foreigners. In the sitting of the 15th, a Deputy made a motion to grant a general amnesty for political offences, including even the accused of the affair of July 7.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been recalled from his embassy at Vienna. Sir Henry Wellesley is appointed to succeed him.

The neutrality of England is still affirmed.—The Courier says, "some of our contemporaries have of late inserted statements of increased exertions in the Naval Arsenals, which have a tendency to excite apprehensions of hostilities being expected by his majesty's government; *we are authorised to state, that there has been no such increase of exertion, and that there has not been the smallest tendency to warlike preparations at any of the Dock yards.*

The documents which we publish this evening, may be received as the most extraordinary diplomatic correspondence that has ever taken place in Europe. The tone of fierce defiance assumed by Spain, is evidently calculated to exasperate the allies.

Prince Metternich has lately visited Munich, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of alliance between the Austrian and Bavarian governments, in which it is said he has succeeded.

A Bayonne paper of Jan. 18, says, the Patriarch of Lisbon has at length found a suitable retreat for the unfortunate Queen of Portugal. It is said, that a merchant of that city has made an offer of his fine country house, situated some distance from Bayonne. This confirms the report already spread, that the unfortunate Queen means definitively to fix her residence in France.

Mr. Jackson, attached to the English embassy, at Madrid, arrived at Bayonne on the 16th, in 50 hours, and proceeded immediately for Paris. He is said to be charged with an important mission. He left Madrid on the 14th, when all was perfectly tranquil. Sir W. A'Court continued to enjoy the highest consideration at Madrid, and had often very brilliant assemblies, at which the most distinguished Spanish nobility and diplomatic characters were observed.

The Emperor Alexander was expected to arrive at Warsaw, on the 12th of January, where he would remain until the 19th, and arrive at St. Petersburgh on the 27th.

A Dresden paper of January 12, says, the Leipsic Fair is as bad as possible. In consequence of the cold, water has become so scarce, that many manufactories are wholly at a stand. At Augustusburg, a pitcher of water costs about 1½d and in Hohenstein, the scouring of rooms is prohibited under a penalty of 5 rix dollars.

An Augsburgh article of Jan. 21, says, the last letters received from the frontiers of Russia, continue of warlike character, inasmuch as the general persuasion is, that the Britannic Ambassador, Lord Stranford, will fail in the mission which he has gone to fulfil at Constantinople.

In the Breslau Gazette a difference of opinion between Austria and Russia is noticed as to the reinstatement of Poland under Saxony. It is also rumoured that 30,000 Prussians will enter Poland to replace the Polish army in the event of war with Turkey, and a position on the Danube will be taken by an Austrian army.

Advices from Salonichi, of the 20th of December have arrived at Belgrade. They write from Seres that detached parties of Ghourchid Pacha's army arrived there daily, in the most deplorable condition, returning to their homes. It was inferred from this, that the Greeks must have advanced near to Larissa.

On the 15th of December the Morea enjoyed a degree of tranquility. The Greeks had collected all their forces in the neighbourhood of Corinth. The military movements had closed in Epirus and Acarnania, as well as in Etolia. The Greeks have resolved to take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to work during the winter at the fortifications of Missolunghi, in order to add as much as possible to the strength of that important place. The direction of these works has been confided to European engineers. It was reported that England would furnish money and artillery.

The central governments of Greece have issued a decree authorising Baron Scheochanis Kephalis, of Olympus, annual representative in the National council of Greece, and Chronias Dropino, annual representative in the same council, their authorised agents, to borrow for the account of Greece, of the Oriental continent, the sum of 150,000 florins, Augsburg currency.

A vessel arrived at Malta on the 16th of December, which left Napoli di Romania on the 9th of December, states, that that important fortress was at that time in the hands of the Greeks. The Turks capitulated, and were allowed to take away the third part of the considerable property that had been amassed there.

We find an extract from a letter from Algiers, in which it is reported that the flotilla fitting out there, destined for the Morea, to replace such of the Algerine vessels as have been damaged or destroyed by the Greeks. The squadron consists of 6 vessels of war of various sizes, four of which are nearly completed. The Algerines are much exasperated with their recent losses.

The probability of a war between Algiers and Spain increased—the former considering it lawful to capture every thing under the flag of the latter.

From Odessa the letters are dated on the 31st December. Amongst the Russian officers there was a general idea of a war with Turkey, as soon as the weather permitted, and the necessary preparations were making.

A letter from Persia, dated Taberiz, Sept. 20, gives the following particulars of a great battle between the Persians and Turks, in which the army of the latter, amounting to 32,000 men, was totally defeated.

Late advices from Syria give a deplorable account of the situation of the inhabitants who survived the first shocks of the earthquake. In addition to the sufferings produced by hunger, disease, and exposure to the inclemency of the season, a *horrid stench, arising from the number of dead bodies, had obliged them to leave the camp they had formed in the neighbourhood of the towns*, abandoning all hope of any recovery of their property, and reluctantly forsaking their habitations, their home, and the tombs of their ancestors!

The King of Great Britain was so much indisposed that it was supposed he would not be able to open the session of Parliament in person. His majesty, however, was on the recovery.

Mr. Canning has resigned his place in the house of commons as Representative for Liverpool. He has done this from a conviction that he cannot discharge his duties to his constituents, and at the same time his duties as a Minister.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow, has accepted the vacant Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, which has excited deep and general regret at Glasgow.

Mr. Abernethy has addressed, it is said, a letter to the Secretary of State, on the necessity of repealing the late act of parliament, which subjects Resurrection-men (as they are called) to severe punishment for violating the sanctity of the tomb. Under the present restrictions, dead bodies are become very scarce in London, and some of the dissecting rooms are absolutely without an adult subject.

A swindling establishment of immense magnitude has lately been discovered in London, in consequence of the non-performance of its engagements. They have had branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, in Scotland, and in several parts of the continent. Their debts, it is stated, amount to 200,000*l.* We understand that several of the parties are in custody.

The celebrated Dr. Charles Hutton, F. R. S. died at his house in Bedford Row, on the 21st, in the 86th year of his age.

OFFICIAL NOTES.

Note addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid to Senor San Miguel

The observations which the undersigned Charge d'Affairs of His Majesty the King of Prussia had the honor to submit on the 6th current, to His Excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, Secretary of State to His Most Catholic Majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his Court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the King, his master, by declaring to the Spanish Minister that His Prussian Majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to the sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards His Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the King, his august Sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which His Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be on the road to ruin, and plunging into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurance of my high consideration.

ANSWER.

I have received the Note, which your Excellency transmitted to me under the date of the 10th, and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the Government of His Most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian States are not less ardent than those manifested by His Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated the Palace, January 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That Communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the Powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a Government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of his Excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its soul authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other States the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that His Excellency Senor San Miguel, will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The COUNT DE BULGARA.
Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 9)

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th instant, and, limiting myself for my sole reply to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish Government, I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports which you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Allied Sovereigns assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affairs for Austria has had the honor of making known to Colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Most Catholic Majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the Emperor.

The reply which his Excellency gave to this verbal communication, proves that the intentions of his Majesty have been misinterpreted, and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavoured to distort his real meaning. Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the Court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest, would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that his mission is terminated; and requests that his Excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency the homage of his high consideration.

(Signed) Count BRUNETTI.
Madrid, Jan. 10.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the Government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you, by Royal order, the proposals which you have required.

I am, &c.
EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count De Bulgari, the Russian Charge d'Affairs to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 13.

SIR, I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making its contents known to my Government. I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterising, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a Government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be, &c.

Weekly Compendium.

A frame building in Prince street, New-York, occupied by Mr. Toon ÿ, publisher of the Shamrock, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Captain Hubbs from Havanna, arrived at the port of New-York, informs that Com. Porter, with his squadron, had arrived out, and taken posession of Key West.

Freshet.—The late heavy rains have caused a great freshet, and done much damage in Connecticut and Rhode Island.—Many bridges and mills have been swept off. At Norwich, a number of stores, the Methodist church, an oil mill, and a quantity of flax seed were washed away.

The Providence Patriot says, the bridge on the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Road at Natic, the bridge on the old Road called Natic bridge in Onleyville, were carried away. Several other bridges were injured, and the Pawtucket bridge, it was expected, would give way.

The Capital Square or enclosure at Washington city, contains twenty acres and one eighth, which is surrounded by an iron railing resting on a stone wall. The area of the Capitol is more than an acre and a half; the residue is either laid out, or meant to be laid out and improved as a shrubbery and publick walk. The length of the outer foot way round the whole, is three quarters of a mile.

Murder.—Isaiah Riley, a black man, of Burlington county, N. J. last week committed the horrid act of murdering a child of one year old, belonging to his wife.—He has, as yet, escaped from justice, but it is hoped will soon be apprehended; he had on a blue roundabout, light pantaloons, and shoes with wooden soles.

A physician in town, says the Portland Statesman, has mentioned to us a fact worth noticing, that many formidable diseases among *males*, with which the medical profession has to contend, often arise from wearing *tight cravats*. The following, he enumerates as some which have arisen from this source, viz. Apoplexy—Epilepsy—Palsy—Bleeding at the nose—Polypi—Deafness—Head-ache—Night Mare—Diseases of the Heart—Convulsions, &c.

Diplomatic Intelligence.—Baron *Heeckeren* is appointed Charge d'Affaires from the Netherlands, at Washington, in the room of Viscount Quabeck, who is gone in the same quality to Spain. Mr. Greuhm, the late Prussian Minister, resident at Washington, returns in the spring, with the same quality.

In Lexington, (Ken.) during the last year, a new Methodist Meeting House has been completed, being the ninth place of public worship built in that town. A Lunatic Asylum is about being built, and a new Masonic Hall is under way. An iron railing has been erected round court house square. Several streets are to be paved, and a Medical College is to be erected.

Riot at New Haven.—The Litchfield American Eagle, of Monday, says—We understand a serious riot took place at New-Haven a few days since, between the students of Yale College and some of the citizens. The particulars we have not learned, but understand that it was very serious. Two or three hundred students being engaged therein, proceeded to great lengths. Some bruised limbs and bloody faces was the result. Some of the students engaged have left town.

It is stated in the Hebrew Intelligencer, published in London, that M. Hirchell, Jewish Banker at Trieste, had died, leaving his Son a fortune of twelve millions of francs.

The Bark Manufactory of Doctor John Brinkloe, at Milford, (Delaware,) was entirely destroyed by fire on the evening of the third inst. supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at two thousand dollars.

From the Report of the New-York Saving's Bank, for the year 1822, it appears, that, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 6,629 deposits were made, amounting to $351,493 40 cents—1,539 of the accounts were new; 20,600 were invested; about 181,000 were drawn out, and 272 accounts were closed. The largest deposits was one of $3000, and the deposits of small sums were very numerous. Notwithstanding the interruption caused by the sickness, the bank has paid five per cent.

A new law of Massachusetts [illegible] penalty of not less than [illegible] any person who shall sell, offer [illegible] vertise, or cause to be advertised [illegible] any lottery tickets, or shall draw [illegible] concerned in the drawing of any [illegible] not authorised by the laws of that state.

By a late report of the Methodist [illegible] Church, it appears, that the total number of [illegible] thodists, in Great-Britain and her dependencies [illegible] 232,370, and the number of travelling preachers there 970. In the United States west of the Alleganny, there are more than one hundred and [illegible] thousand members, about four hundred travelling and nearly one thousand local preachers.

The "literary remains" of the late celebrated dramatist Stephen Kemble, are about to be published in England. His sister, the still more celebrated Mrs. Siddons, has in the press, *An Abridgement of Paradise Lost.* The task which she has performed is singular, and might, we think, have been deemed altogether supererogatory.

A woman recently died suddenly in New-York and one of her friends deposed before the coroner's inquest, that she came to her end by a fit of [illegible] temper.

The new Russian Minister to the United States, Baron Thuylle, and suite, and J. Waltentein, Esq. Secretary of Legation, arrived at New-York in the Packet ship New-York, on Monday evening last.

It was lately stated in the English Court of Chancery, and proved by affidavits, that lady Portsmouth, who is rather weak in mind, was in the habit of *whipping her husband, both when he was dressed, and when in the bed undressed; and that she kept a whip for that purpose.*

The weather has been extremely cold as far south as Mobile. On the 15th ult. the mercury was only 4 degrees above zero, and for several days it ranged from 4 to 10 degrees. The Mobile editors feel that the zones are shifting, and that they are about exchanging winters with Canada.

A citizen of Monroe County, Geo. named Littlebury Champion, was shot on the 2d Feb. on the west side of Flint river, by an Indian, a lad of about 15 years of age. He was pursued, and, after examination by the chiefs of the Muscogee nation, to which he belonged, was condemned to be shot, which was accordingly executed.

A soldier, named Layton, lately decamped from Montreal, taking with him the horse of his Colonel, and about $351 in cash, which he found in the Col's. desk.

The crop of Tobacco in Maryland, grown in 1821, and exported in 1822, is stated at 32,23[illegible] hogsheads.

A bridge has been erected over the Schuylkill, at Pawling's ford. It has two arches, one of 165 feet, and one of 158 feet.

An Impostor.—The Rochester Telegraph contains an advertisement, signed Nathan Fish, describing an impostor, who came to his house early in February, and passed himself off for his brother. He succeeded in obtaining some money, and on the 18th of February, took the horse and cutter of the advertiser, and his son, aged about 8 years, and neither have been heard of since.

It appears that the provincial legislature of Upper Canada is equally divided upon the question of a union of the two provinces.

The Young Napoleon.—Sir Thomas Lawrence has made an exquisite drawing of Young Napoleon, which it is said, is not only a most beautiful specimen of art, but a remarkably correct likeness.—The resemblance to his father is also so strong and apparent throughout the whole range of features, that it is said to be impossible even for a stranger to see the drawing without immediately recognizing it as the portrait of young Bonaparte.

It is said that two hundred and seventy Scotch families, are making preparations to emigrate to Upper Canada in a body, the ensuing spring.

A Raft of Timber, containing also a freight of twenty bales of Cotton, was burnt on the river at Mobile, on the 8th ultime.

In the Legislature of Upper Canada, the question of the proposed union of the provinces, has been postponed for the purpose of taking the sense of the people upon it.

The Quebec Gazette, complains that the American fishermen are in the habit of encroaching upon their rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Gazette thinks some sure means ought to be taken to define as well as possible the limits within which they should be restrained, as well as the exact privileges they are entitled to enjoy, if they enjoy any, and these limits and privileges should be made well known to the Fishermen, as the means for ensuring remonstrance and punishment, whenever a violation of them took place.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Alvarado, 12th January, 1823, to his friend in Washington.

"The famous Santa Anna, and all his party, are now closely besieged in the city of Vera Cruz. A new Congress has been installed, who are now proceeding to form a constitution, with a perfect reciprocal understanding, and the whole country except only Vera Cruz, which will be in the hands of the Emperor in a few days, is in a state of perfect tranquillity."

Extract of a letter dated

"LAGUIRA, Feb 4th

"A schr. arrived yesterday evening from Curracoa, a short passage, by which we learn, that at last the monster Morales, is in a complete trap—that his situation is most critical, between Aragua Gracia and Coro—that the troops he left for the protection of the latter place had struck the Royal standard and displayed that of the Republic—that General Urdaneta and Montillo are marching upon him with a force which will overwhelm him, and that he is completely lost, in the belief of all who are acquainted with his perilous position. Porto Cavello is closely invested by an imposing and efficient force by land and sea. A few days since a French sloop of war, having under her convoy a brig of her nation, laden with supplies, attempted to enter; they were both turned off by the blockading ships and had arrived at Curacoa.

In the London Times we find the following extract of a letter from Valparaiso, under date of August 7. "Our naval commanders seem to be sent here only to make money, and it must be admitted they attend to their business. The American Commodore also attends to his, which he seems to think is to protect American trade. He has declared that he considers the blockade of the coast as decreed by the government of Lima, to be informal and illegal; and that he will protect American ships in their intercourse with the coast, nor suffer any to be seized if he can prevent it. The consequence of this declaration is, that [illegible]

merchants are shipping their property to the west in American vessels, and seeking the protection under the flag of the United States which their own does not afford."

Kingston (Jamaica) papers of the 7th ult. containing advices from Savanilla to the 29th Jan. have been received at Norfolk.

The Cenega villages according to these advices were taken on the 29th January, at the point of the bayonet, by Montilla; and many Indians slaughtered. The consequences was that Santo Martha capitulated without firing a musket. The Catalans, who were at the bottom of the revolt, were mulcted in 80,000 dollars, and committed to jail with a number of Carthagenians who had been found in league with them. They are to be banished to Spain.

Bolivar was proceeding post from Pasto, with his staff, for Rio de la Hache.

Extract of a letter, dated

VALPARAISO, (Chili,) Nov. 25th, 1822.

I have just escaped from the greatest dangers that I ever experienced. On the night of the 19th inst. we were visited by a terrible earthquake, which has laid this fine place in ruins, and shaken Chili to its foundations. What few houses are still standing are so shattered that they can no longer be tenanted.—The inhabitants have all retired to the hills, and are living in tents. You cannot imagine the horrible condition of this place; there will no doubt be a famine, as provisions are now selling at the most exorbitant prices. About three hundred people have been taken out of the ruins, and every day two or three are found.

I was sitting with some friends in my room, when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length, I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbour.

Extract of a letter from Lieut Commandant FRANCIS H GREGORY, of the United States' Navy, dated Matanzas, January 21st, 1823.

"The Spaniards are very much exasperated at the Americans, particularly the lower order. On my arrival here, the Americans flocked around me, complained of insults and personal outrages; several had been stoned in the streets; they are very liberal in their abuse of me, and not sparing in their threats of vengeance—they have declared me a pirate. The authorities are, however, very civil, and do every thing they can to preserve tranquility, and a good understanding between the Spaniards and Americans. The pirates have scarcely been heard of since poor ALLEN'S affair, and the blow given them by the English: and I have been informed that there is little likelihood of one's escaping hereafter, to give information against them. A planter, who lives upon the coast, about fifteen miles from this, informed me, that, a few days since, he observed from his house two vessels burned by the pirates, and believes the crew must have been destroyed, as none have yet reached the shore. I do not let any of the rascals come near me. From the Panchets affair, and others, they mark me out as a victim, whenever they can reach me; cowardly as they are, nothing is to be apprehended from an open attack. They can only triumph by treachery and assassination, and they shall not have a chance to wreak their vengeance upon me."

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Ten pirates were hung at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th of February. "The whole of the ten," says the Jamaica paper, "included in the death warrant, having been placed on the scaffold, and the ropes suspended, the drop was let down. Nondre, being an immensely heavy man, broke the rope and fell to the ground alive. Juan Hernandez struggled long. Lima was much convulsed. The old man, Cullimilit and Miguel were apparently dead before the drop fell. Eucalla, the negro, gave one convulsion, and all was over. When Nondre recovered from the fall and saw his nine lifeless companions stretched in death, he gave an agonizing shriek; he wrung his hands and screamed, "Mercy, mercy; they kill me without cause. Oh! good Christains, protect me, protect me! Oh! protect me. Is there no christian in this land? I have robbed no one. I have killed no one; neither Spanish, English, French, nor any other nation. Protect me, protect me! mercy, mercy!" He then lifted his eyes to heaven, and prayed long and loud. Upon being again suspended, he was for a long period convulsed. He was a very powerful man, and died hard. The scene was awful and affecting. It will live long in the recollection of those who witnessed it. May it have the salutary effect the law proposes by such examples; may it prevent a recurrence of the atrocious deeds for which the wretched culprits suffered."

Local Affairs.

The prisoners confined in the Walnut street goal, made a third attempt to break from their keepers on the afternoon of Sunday last, during divine service, which is held in the chapel adjoining the outer wall on Sixth street. They were led on by an old convict named Rogers, who had been recommitted for some offence only a few days previous. After securing the persons in attendance, they proceeded to undermine the wall with pick-axes and crowbars, previously secreted for that purpose. The noise produced by this proceeding was heard by passengers in the street, who immediately gave the alarm, and from the prompt assistance of many citizens who repaired to the spot on the instant, the whole of the ringleaders in the plot were secured without much difficulty.

Powerful Magnet—On Monday evening, Professor Patterson exhibited to his class, an artificial magnet, of the horse shoe form, which supported the enormous weight of *one hundred and sixty-two pounds*. Its own weight is only thirty-two pounds.—This is said to be the most powerful magnet known. It was prepared under the direction of Mr. Lukins of this city, who has discovered a method of *touching*, which is much superior to that used in Europe. The large magnet will in future be found among the curiosities of the Philadelphia Museum.

A young man, a clerk in the counting-house of a respectable merchant in this city, put a period to his existence, on Monday night, by taking laudanum.

The Conestoga, a vessel lying at Kensington, being infected with rats, an attempt was made on Saturday last to destroy them by fumigation. The hatches were carefully closed, and a lock was put on the forecastle; but, on entering the vessel on Sunday morning, a man aged about 40, was found dead in the steerage, having as is supposed, been suffocated by the smoke. His object in entering the vessel, is believed to have been plunder. He was about 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothing consisted of a long blue coat, worsted vest, and grey pantaloons.

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Wallack commenced an engagement of six nights, at Boston, on Monday evening last, in the character of Hamlet. No play to be repeated.

Mr. Finn, the Tragedian, left New-York, on Wednesday last, to join the Theatrical corps at Savannah, Georgia.

The new Court Theatre, at Munich, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 15th. of Jan. Immediately after the fire was discovered, the whole interior of the Theatre was in flames; but the audience made their escape without injury, by means of the numerous outlets.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 15, 1823.

☞ Several new advertisements have been necessarily omitted this week, in order to give room for the interesting matters which we herewith lay before our readers.

An Election will be holden in the different wards throughout the city, on Friday next, the 21st inst. for the purpose of choosing suitable persons for Constables.

The ship Columbia, Sherman, has arrived at this port from Canton, whence she sailed on the 26th of October last, with a valuable cargo of Silks, Teas, &c.

The ship Caledonia, Donaldson, arrived on Tuesday last. She brought information of a dreadful fire which occurred at Canton, on the 7th of November last, by which upwards of TEN THOUSAND HOUSES WERE CONSUMED. The English factory, and most of the others, were destroyed. The American factory sustained little damage.

MORE PIRACY.

Capt. Noyes, of the Rachel & Sally, arrived at Charleston, S. C. from Havana, informs that the schr. Louisa, Tate, on the 24th ult. was fired into by a pirate, in sight of the Spanish man of war brig Jacinto. The schr. succeeded in beating off the pirate; but the man of war brig bore down and fired a broadside into her, which the Louisa immediately returned, and then struck her colours. The brig took possession of her, carried her into Havana, and came to anchor under the Moro. The schr. was afterwards driven ashore on the Ponto, and got off with loss of false keel, &c. Capt. Tate, and his crew, had been closely confined in the Moro, but it was expected they would be released on the 27th.

Captain CHARLES MORRIS has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be one of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, vice captain PORTER, resigned.

The following Letter was received in New-York by a merchant of that city, from an intelligent and respectable correspondent. We give it, (says the Evening Post,) as showing the impression that is made abroad.

"*Liverpool, 1st. Feb.* 1823.

"The Speech of the king of France, received to-day, settles the question of peace and war decidedly. War is inevitable.—The effect will be favorable to our markets; we anticipate a demand for American flour at advanced prices.

"P. S. No sweet flour in bond is left here. It is inquired for, and an export demand anticipated. Rice very scarce and wanted. Other articles about the same as per last arrivals.

The New-York Gazette says that in consequence of the late warlike news, some impression has already been made on their market. Rice, salt-petre, and naval stores, are among the articles in request, and exchange has fallen 2½ per cent. No heavy sales have been yet made.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

In consequence of a memoir presented to the Congress of Verona, by the philanthropic Allan, against the Slave Trade, and his eloquent addresses, the great Powers, with the single exception of France have adopted very vigorous measures on this subject. *Russia, England Prussia and Austria have agreed that the Commerce in Slaves ought to be assimilated with the crime of Piracy*; and have therefore made it punishable with death.

Compliment to the Sketch Book.—The British Traveller, of December 21, says—"We have been somewhat surprised that the "Sketch Book," a work of such acknowledged merit, and which has become so popular, that it is considered an indication of a defective taste, not to have read it, should have been published so long without awakening the energies of the artists and we are happy, for the honour of the arts, to learn, that Westall is now engaged on a series of six designs, to be engraved in the line manner, and which will appear in the subsequent numbers of a periodical work called the "Literary Speculum." The subject of the first is "The Pride of the Village," and will accompany the January number."

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution has been adopted by both houses of the Legislature of this state, for a final adjournment on the *first* of April!

"Let *Hercules* himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, the dog will have his *day*."

In the house, on Wednesday last, the first section of the bill to renew the Bank Charters, was passed by a vote of 54 to 40, after striking out the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county.

IMPORTANT.—Information has been received at Charleston, S. C. from Havana, to the 27th ult. which states, that in consequence of a peremptory demand made by the Government of Great Britain upon that of Spain for the payment of a very large sum of money, alledged to be owing by the latter to the former, and threatening immediate reprisal on Spanish vessels if the demand be not complied with. The squadron of ships of war, under Admiral Sir Edward Owen, which left England towards the last of December, had arrived at Jamaica, and it is asserted, awaited an answer to certain despatches which had been sent down to Havanna, by a government packet.

If this information is well founded, the report of an expectad rupture between England and Spain, received at Savannah from Gibraltar, assumes a quite different complexion, and what was at first considered here as preposterous, may turn out to be a plain matter of fact. As the demand spoken of was probably made upon Spain some little time previous to the sailing of the above squadron, its reception at Madrid, and the light in which it was viewed by the Cortes, would have been known at Gibraltar in the early part of January.

Notwithstanding the assurances the British Minister at Washington, is said to have given to our Government, we are persuaded she will never give up her views upon the Island of Cuba—and this demand for payment, may have been made at this moment, when Spain is well known to be unable to meet it, as affording to Great Britain an opportunity for enforcing the necessity of her surrendering to England, as an equivalent, the Island of Cuba.

PETERSBURG, Virginia, March 10.—On Tuesday night ast, about 10 o'clock, the house of Mrs. Polly Temple, widow of Joshua Temple of Prince George, was visited by the ravages of fire. It is supposed the family had not retired to bed over half an hour, when the house was enveloped in flames; and what is most distressing to tell, two of her daughters, one nearly fifteen, and the other seven or eight years of age, who occupied a bed on the upper floor, fell victims to the flames. The widow and two other daughters, who slept below, barely had time to make good their retreat.

BATON ROUGE, (Lou.) Feb. 8.—The steamboat Alexander was lost on her way up from New Orleans, on Sunday morning last. About 11 o'clock on Sunday night, she ran foul of some floating wood, which knocked off part of her sheathing, and went down in a few hours afterwards. The loss of property, we understand, is very considerable, but the passengers and crew were saved.

NATCHEZ, (Miss.) Nov. 5.—The steam boat Tennessee, commanded by Captain Campbell, bound for Louisville, with a valuable cargo, and about 120 deck, and 18 or 20 cabin passengers, on the night of the 8th inst. at about 10 o'clock, struck a snag some distance from the shore, that caused her to sink in a very few minutes, which CONSIGNED TO A WATERY GRAVE THIRTY OF HER PASSENGERS. An occurrence of this kind, involving such deep distress, and in which so many lives were lost, has never taken place on the Mississippi. The boat and cargo was estimated at about 150,000 dollars.

A GUIDE
To the Game of Draughts.

LAWS FOR THE GAME.

1st. The first move of each Game to be taken by both players alternately, whether the Game is won or drawn.

2d. Pointing over the Board with your finger, or any other action which can interrupt your adversary's full view of the men is not tolerated.

3d. The Men may be properly placed on the Squares in any part of the Game; but after they are so placed, if you touch a Man you must play him in one direction or other; if, however, you move your Man so far as to be in any part visible over the Angle which divides the Squares you are playing *from* and *to*, you must finish your move so begun.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON THE GAME.

In particular situations, to have the Move on your side, is a decisive advantage over even a skilful adversary. This is a matter but little understood by ordinary players, but its importance will fully appear by studying the critical situations. To have the Move, signifies, your occupying that position on the Board which will eventually enable you to force your adversary into a confined situation, and which at the end of the Game, secures to yourself the last Move. It must, however, be observed that where your Men are in a confined state, the Move is not only of no use to you, but, for that very reason, may occasion the loss of the Game. To know in any particular situation whether you have the Move or your adversary, you must number the Men and the Squares, and if the Men are even and the Squares odd, or the Squares even and the Men odd, you have the Move. With even Men and even Squares or odd Men and odd Squares you have not the move.—When you have not the Move, you must endeavour to procure it by giving Man for Man, a mode of Play, fully and successfully exemplified in this Work.

It is a mistaken notion, founded in misconception, that any advantage is derived from playing first. It is admitted, that he who plays first, has not the Move, the Men and Squares being then both even; but, though he who plays second, has the Move, it can be of no service to him in that stage of the Game. The truth is, that when the combatants continue giving Man for Man, the Move will alternately belong to the one and the other. The first Player, will have it at odd Men, at 11, 9, 7, 5, 3 and 1; the second Player, will have it at even Men, at 12, 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2; and therefore some error must be committed on one side or the other, before the Move can be forced out of that direction.

There is another mode, which will in less time than reckoning the Squares, enable you to see who has the Move. For instance, if you wish to know, whether any one Man of yours, has the Move of any one Man of your adversary's, cast your eye on the situations of both, and if you find a Black Square on the right Angle, under his Man you have the Move.—For example, you are to play first, and your White Man is 30, when your adversary's Black Man is 3—In this situation, you will find the right Angle in a Black Square between 31 and 32, immediately under 3, and therefore you have the Move. This Rule will apply to any number of Men, and holds true in all cases without exception.

[The novitiate will notice that the *Critical* remarks as given above, are preliminary to the rules laid down by Mr. Payne; it is necessary that they should be known to the beginner, in order that he may understand the rudiments of the game. Next week we shall publish *Game*, No. 1, with a Table affixed, shewing the manner in which the Draught Board is numbered, and how the Game may be won or lost.]

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,	$8,00
RYE DO.	4,25
CORN MEAL,	3,25
WHEAT IN GRAIN,	1,45
RYE DO.	90
CORN DO.	65 a 70
OATS,	42
SHORTS,	35
JERSEY PORK, per bbl.	10 a $14

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. GEORGE WEVILL, of Philadelphia, to Miss HARRIET COZENS, of Washington city.

On the 1st inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. SAMUEL H. CARPENTER to Miss ANNA, daughter of Joseph Roberts, Esq.

On the 3d instant, by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. DAVID MURPHY, to Miss TABITHA YOUNG, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by William Moulder, Esq Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of the Northern Liberties, (the eldest son of John Simpson, of Ayergarth, Wensleydale, in the North Riding of the county of York, England) to MARY IVISON, of the city of Philadelphia, (second daughter of John Ivison, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, England.)

At New York, on the evening of the 6th inst. by elder Jonathan Valvelsan, Mr. ANDREW KITCHEL, of that city, to Miss ELIZA CAMPBELL, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, THOMAS DOBSON, Esq. for many years an eminent Printer and Bookseller in this city.

On Saturday evening last, after a short illness, Mr JACOB CASH, aged 58.

On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. RACHEL FRANK, aged 56, wife of George Frank.

On Monday evening, JOHN WEAVER, sen. of the Northern Liberties, aged 70.

On Saturday last, Mr. DANIEL LINKER, sen. aged 52, a respectable resident of the N. Liberties.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. BENJAMIN HORNOR, aged 86, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Wednesday morning, the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH OWENS.

On Monday morning, the 10th inst. CLEMENT HUMPHREYS, Esq. aged 79.

On Monday afternoon, in this city, Miss MARY FULLUM, of Delaware, aged 22.

At Wilmington, Del. on the 7th inst. Mrs. ELIZA ISRAEL, wife of Capt. G. L. Israel, of Philadelphia.

At Mill Hill, N. J. on the 6th inst. DAVID COWDEN, formerly of Philadelphia.

At his farm, near Trenton, N. J. on the 6th inst. JAMES H. IMLAY, Esq formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly of that state, and for several years a representative to Congress.

In England, *Dr. Jenner*, the illustrious discoverer of Vaccination, aged 74. At Croston, Eng during divine service, Mr. *William Jones*, organist; his death was so sudden, that the circumstance was not observed until his spectacles fell from his nose, and his book from his hand.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	34	23	57
In New York,	33	27	60

RED MEN!

YOU will assemble in Grand Council Fire at the Wigwam of Brother Otter, corner of South and Seventh street, on Tuesday evening next, one half hour after the going down of the sun.

Signed, *Lappepetang, or Black Wampum*,
Countersigned, Generalissimo.
Young Warrior Recording Scribe.

34 Moon, 14th, 1823.

Distress in the West.

MUCH distress exists in this City—originating solely from the teeth; owing, in a great degree, to the manner in which the business of the Dentist has been conducted. If information had been publicly given, many of the most distressing cases might have been prevented—timely application would have been made—the teeth would have been properly treated, and many persons who now are almost destitute of teeth, would still enjoy them. But it has been so unfashionable to advertise, that no dentist of any celebrity would risk his popularity by giving publicity to information so much required. But these injurious prejudices have been partially dissipated, and Williams now has the satisfaction of seeing advertisements and public information much more respected, and, he hopes, in a few years, the complaints and lamentations which are now heard so frequently, will cease.

Williams performs every operation requisite for One Dollar and fixes teeth in the mouth on moderate terms.

Office, No. 172 Vine, near Fifth street.
jan 25—tf B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist.*

Remedy for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under this disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not like those usually advertised, offered as an infallible cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms in a short time, and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box. (with directions) which generally effects a cure. Prepared and sold at JAMES A. AUSTIN'S Drug and Chemical Store, No 275, North Third-street, Philadelphia.

3d mo. 15—7t*

Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,

MANUFACTURED and sold at No. 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the most reduced prices. Also, Turning in Wood, Ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch. Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the wholesale.
march 15—6m*

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr Mathews' Last Night but two.

This Evening, March 15,

Will be presented, second and last time, an entirely new entertainment, in 3 acts, the whole of the characters by Mr Mathews, called

TRIP TO PARIS,

Consisting of Recitations, Stories, Anecdotes and Songs. And a Mono-pole-logue, descriptive of

LA DILIGENCE.

Mr Mathews' Twelfth appearance on Monday.

Draws on the Second of April,

IN FIVE MINUTES!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTH CLASS—NEW SERIES. SCHEME.

1	of 6,000	is	$6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	1,938		1,938
3	1,500		4,500
4	1,000		4,000
31	100		3,100
31	50		1,550
62	25		1,550
186	12		2,232
2325	6		13,950

Tickets $8 | Quarters $2
Halves 4 | Eighths 1

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, may be had by advancing 70
Half packages 35
Quarters do. 17
Eighths do. 8

Capital Prizes, as in the former classes, for sale by

PRATT & DAVIS,

No 62, Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets. march 15—1t

APPRENTICE WANTED,

TO learn the House Carpenter business. Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. march 15—1t*

IN THE PRESS,

AND will be published in a few days, by E. LITTELL, No 88, Chesnut street, "*The Power of the Church distinguished from the Power of Anti-Christ, the Man of Sin.*—By EMMON KIMBER." march 15—tf

PATENT SPRING SADDLES.

I. LUKENS & SON,

HAVING purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing Mr. Nathan Mixer's newly invented, and highly approved PATENT SPRING RIDING SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, now offer for sale, and will keep constantly on hand at their Manufactories, No. 102, and 106, MARKET STREET, a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, constructed upon springs, which has been pronounced, by the best judges, to be the greatest improvement ever offered to the public; the Saddles being so constructed, as to be free from any liability to injure the horse's back, and to carry the rider with inconceivable ease.

N. B. The public are particularly requested to call at either of the above mentioned establishments, where they can see and judge for themselves, of the utility of the Spring Saddle, and likewise, if requested, be accommodated with one to ride or make trial of, where there is likewise a complete assortment of the ordinary kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Travelling Trunks, Harness, Whips, Valises, &c.

All of which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. jan 25—6m

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE between Front and Second streets,
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES and keep constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb. 2—tf

TOOTH ACHE CURED,

Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,
FROM LONDON.

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

Milford's Tooth Powder.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No 16 South Fifth, near Spruce-street. feb. 1—6m

WM. B. ROYAL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in the North-East Room of the Old Philadelphia Academy, Fourth street, between Market and Arch streets, he carefully teaches the following branches of *English Education*, viz.

Orthography and Reading, per quarter	$4 00
Penmanship and Arithmetic do	5 00
Geography, English Grammar, *Analytically* and *Practically* Composition, Elocution, Book keeping, Mensuration, &c. per qr.	6 00

W. B. R. is willing to be employed during his leisure hours, as tutor in some respectable family.

Further information may be obtained by calling at the school room. march 1—3t

Cheap Wholesale Dry Goods Store.

JOSEPH DEACON & CO. No. 159½ Market street, Philadelphia, have on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased at Auction, which they offer for sale, at a very small profit. jan. 18—3m*

THE OLIO.

"A VIRTUOUS AND USEFUL COURSE OF LIFE, BEST SUITED TO ALL THE STATIONS."

"Just then a pretty young creature (a betrothed maid), Who sold the Rod for gain in connection in trade?" "Not quite" he replied, "but I have one in view, For I hope to become *singularly fortune* with you."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Query? What is the occasion of our young Misses and modern Dandies appearing with a merry pate, bald countenance on Monday morning, more so any other morning in the week. N. B. Any physiognomist will confer a favour by answering the above question in painted terms.—More next time from the Office of LAVATER (Revived).

Singular anecdote of a Parrot.

A Quaker lady in England, had a little servant girl, whom she frequently called into the parlour, to instruct her in reading, and as she had a low, stumbling voice, her mistress had frequent occasion to reprove her, telling her to *speak up—can if she will—mutter, mutter, mutter, mutter.* A favorite parrot, which was kept caged in the parlour, from the frequent reiteration, learned to repeat this form of reproof verbatim. It happened that a ministering friend in his travels visited this family, and they had what is called a family sitting, in which the friend felt a concern to speak—and beginning in rather a low tone, the parrot sung out—*speak up—can if thee will—mutter, mutter, mutter, mutter.* The preacher raised his voice a little. But presently he heard the same command—*speak up—can if thee will—mutter, mutter, mutter, mutter,* and the reproof was repeated, till the preacher found that nothing but the audability of his voice would silence the pert reprover. It is needless to state that Poll was never after permitted to be present during a family sitting.

Gold Leaf.—"Dr. Black has calculated, that it would take fourteen millions of films of gold, such as is on gilt wire to make up the thickness of one inch; whereas fourteen millions of leaves of common printing paper would occupy 3-4ths of a mile in thickness. The ductility of gold is such, that one ounce of it is sufficient to gild a silver wire more than 1500 miles long."

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plumb and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FRENCH.

N. B. Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber, Moorestown, N. J. Oct 15, 1832. (19—6m*

Cheap Dry Goods and Carpeting.

THE Subscriber is selling off his Stock of Dry Goods and Carpeting at reduced prices, as he has concluded to retire from the Dry Goods business: therefore offers his stock for sale, and will rent his Store and Cellar. Any person wishing for a good Store and Stand have an opportunity of establishing themselves in his old stand, and in business, at a cheap rate, and if he can only command from 6 to $8000, he may do a good business, as the custom to this stand is worth one thousand dollars to any person commencing. The whole or any part of his stock is for sale. Apply at No. 66, Market Street, next door to the Washington Museum. JESSE SHARPLESS.

N. B.—The store and cellar is large and convenient for wholesale or retail.

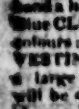
50 pieces of Rag Carpeting for sale.

feb 8—tf

SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 93 South Second Street, between Norris's and Gray's Alleys, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue CLOTHS, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the newest fashion; together with a large assortment of PLAID CLOAKS, which will be disposed of at a very low rate. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they flatter they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom. nov 30—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



Offers for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of *Boots* and *Shoes*, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern shoes.

aug 3—tf JOSEPH COGGINS.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

Thankful for past favours, now offers on reasonable terms at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, in Prime Street, (Love Lane), between Eighth and Eleventh Streets, an extensive variety of Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering and Medical Plants, together with a great collection of Flower and Garden Seeds of the best quality, wholesale and retail. Orders post paid, particularly attended to.

☞ The Tree Aloe will soon be in flower.

jan 25—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 3—tf

This day is Published,

BY BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37 Market street, price $4 50, DARBY'S EDITION OF BROOKES' UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, or, A NEW GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY: containing a description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, &c. in the known World; with the Government, Customs and Manners of the Inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country, and the trade, manufactures and curiosities of the cities and towns. To which is added, the Constitutions of the United States, and the Constitutions of the respective States. Illustrated by a neat coloured Map of the United States. The third American edition, with ample additions and improvements, by WILLIAM DARBY, Member of the New-York Historical Society, author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana, Emigrant's Guide, Tour from N. York, and Memoir on Florida.

☞ Subscribers, and those holding subscription papers, will oblige the publisher by sending for their books as early as convenient. feb 8—6t

CHARLES N. ROBINSON,

SILVER-AND GILDER, No. 66, Chesnut street, has received by the late arrivals from England, a large assortment of plain and ornamented FANCY AND FOREIGN FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Card Racks, Screens, Work Stands, Purse Tops, &c. &c. He expects his stock will consist of the very best articles, some of which for beauty and richness exceed any that have been imported into this country. dec 29—tf

Advance on Tickets.

TICKETS in the popular and splendid scheme of the 5th class, now under Lottery, for the benefit of the Union Canal, will advance to 8 dollars on Monday week, the 10th of March. Previous thereunto, they can be obtained at 7 dollars each, shares in proportion, if application is made at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. Canfield's Office,

No. 127, Chesnut street, 2d door below Fourth St.

The above Lottery, the public will bear in mind, will be determined on the new, correct and universally approved mode of conducting lotteries, recently introduced into this state and patronized by adventurers from all parts of the Union. The whole scheme will be distributed in five minutes, and the cash laid down for prizes immediately after, on the 2d of April next, only 30 days distant!!

Adventurers can be supplied (as usual,) with packages of 12 tickets, and shares of packages containing the whole of the combination numbers on advancing the following sums:

On a whole package	$58 30
Do. half do.	29 25
Do. quarter do.	14 62
Do. eighth do.	7 31

Also single tickets and shares in the greatest variety of fancy numbers, if immediate application is made.

Union Canal Lottery,—5th Class,

NEW SERIES——SCHEME

1 Prize of	$6,000 is	$6,000
1 do	4,000 is	4 000
1 do	1 938 is	1,938
3 do	1,500 is	4,500
4 do	1,000 is	4 000
31 do	100 is	3,100
31 do	50 is	1 550
62 do	25 is	1,550
186 do	12 is	2 232
2325 do	6 is	13,950
2643 Prizes.		$42,840

Capital Prizes, as in the former Classes, for sale at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S OFFICE,

127, Chesnut Street.

mar. 1—tf

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Bricklayers and Mason's Tools, the property of a person declining business, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, on application to JACOB S. CUNITZ, in Ann street, between Schuylkill Sixth and Seventh streets sept 14—tf

Hide, Oil and Leather Store,

No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE Subscriber constantly keeps on hand, a general assortment of the above articles of the best quality—together with *Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, &c.* all of which will be sold at lowest prices for cash, or the usual credit—or for Leather in the rough. Country Tanners and others are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. ROBERT RICHIE.

2d mo 22—tf

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON, 119 Chesnut street, returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufactory, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the store. oct 5—6m*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 198 South street, between Fifth & Sixth streets.

WHERE a Register will be kept, in which persons in want of situations can have their names entered, if they come recommended, not otherwise. Also, persons in want of Journeymen, Apprentices, Wet Nurses, Chambermaids, Bound Boys and Girls, and Domestics of any description, can have their names entered. As no persons applying for situations at this office, are allowed to enter their names without a recommendation, those who may want useful domestics will not be liable to the impositions which have heretofore been frequently practised. march 1—tf

JOHN CULIN, SON & Co. Tailors,

No. 14 Market and No. 5 south Front street,

Have just received and opened, a large and elegant assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

THESE Goods, for style and quality, are not exceeded by any in the city—any of which will be made to measure, on terms that cannot fail meeting the approbation of those that may honour them with their custom.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A handsome and fashionable assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

DRESS COATS, SURTOUTS, BOX COATS, { NEW MARKET COATS PANTALOONS VESTS, With a variety of other CLOTHING, all of which have been recently made of goods selected from the above. Gentlemen purchasing by the quantity, would find it conduce to their advantage to call, as their terms will be the most reduced for cash.

Also, 200 Tartan Plaid Cloaks, Fine Linen Shirts, plain and ruffled, various qualities; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers. oct. 12—6m

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 55, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

nov. 23—tf JAMES PETERS.

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, No. 27 *Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive Shoes to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 3—tf

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Built Windows or made Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him, as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY.

No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets. dec 7—6m*

J. CAMPBELL, Mercer & Taylor,

HAS commenced busines at the South-East corner of DOCK and SECOND STREETS, where orders will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and executed in the most fashionable manner, at the following prices:

FOR MAKING

A Tight-bodied Coat,	$5 00
A Frock do.	3 00
A pair of Pantaloons,	1 25
A Vest,	1 25

nov. 9—6m

BARGAINS.

CONSISTING of Knives and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Spoons, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, Patent Metal Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Waiters' Bread and Knife Trays, Bouffers and Trays, Flat Irons, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Tea Caddies, Ladles, Steelyards, Curry Combs, Gimblets, Scissors, Shoe Knives and Tacks, Awl Blades, Ruffle Irons, Padlocks, Plated Castors, Britania Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Looking Glasses, &c. with a general variety of other articles not herein enumerated, all of which will be sold at lower rates than can be purchased elsewhere. CHARLES K SERVOSS,

No. 3½ North-Third street, east side, third house from Market st.

N. B. Also an assortment of TRUNKS and SHEET IRON STOVES. aug 31—1y

To Merchants and others.

JONES & HARRISON, *Silk, Woollen, Cotton Dyers, Scourers, &c.* No. 102½ Arch st. south side, a few doors above Fifth, beg leave to inform their friends, customers and the public in general, that they have removed from No. 98 Union, to this old Dyeing establishment, and have fitted it up in a manner that is now calculated to Dye, Restore, and refold Piece Goods of every description, equal to any other establishment in this city.—They, therefore, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, under the full assurance of being able to give the utmost satisfaction in the performance of their work.

N. B. Black for mourning or any other family articles dyed to pattern, or cleaned at the shortest notice. ☞ A large Iron Pan, suitable for Soap boilers or Glue manufacturers, for Sale cheap.

sept 14—tf

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, *Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c.* continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

German Language.

F. VARIN, Teacher of the German Language in the University of Pennsylvania, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he teaches the GERMAN LANGUAGE, according to the dialects of Dresden and Leipsic, at the University in Ninth street, and

At his Academy, No. 77 Arch street;

where also are taught, the Latin, Spanish, and French Languages, according to his own approved plan, on such liberal terms, as to accommodate all that may be disposed to encourage learning. For the benefit of such, Students are received, according to age and situation, on the following terms, viz: One class of Young Ladies, and another class of Young Gentlemen, at 12 dollars each per annum, payable in advance.

Evening Classes are formed as usual. For further particulars and references, enquire as above.

N. B.—F. Varin teaches also in the Academies of the Rev. Dr Wylie, and Mr Engles, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Dennison. Mr. V also gives Private Lessons. march 1—4t

JAMES BIRD,

Still continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business, No. 25, North Tenth Street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. feb 15—6m

J. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B On hand, a quantity of American and English Coniblpate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6m

Advance on Tickets.

TICKETS in the popular and splendid scheme of the New Series Lottery, Fifth class, for the benefit of the Union Canal, will advance to Eight Dollars on Monday week, the 10th of March—previous thereto they can be procured at Seven, if application is made at

GIBBS's.

The above Lottery, the public will bear in mind, will be determined on the new and universally approved mode of conducting lotteries, recently introduced into this state and patronized by adventurers from all parts of the Union. The whole scheme will be positively distributed in 5 minutes and the cash laid down for prizes immediately after, on the 2d of April next, only 30 days distant!

Adventurers can be supplied, as usual, with packages of twelve tickets, and shares of packages, on advancing the following sums:

On a whole package	$58 50
half do.	29 25
quarter do.	14 62
eighth do.	7 31

Also single tickets and shares, in a variety of lucky numbers.

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

Gibb's Lucky Office,

No. 4½, South Third St. Philadelphia.

march 1—1t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 89 south Second street, to No. 45 Chesnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality.—He thanks his friends and the public for former favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

nov 16—6m JACOB STOCKMAN.

This day is Published

AND for sale by LEWIS D BELAIR, No. 26 North Fifth street—price 75 cents, 1 vol. 18mo. bound—A GENERAL GUIDE for PRACTISING PHYSICIANS IN THE EXAMINATION OF THE SICK, with an Appendix of Medical Formulæ. By J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN, M. D. author of a work entitled "Researches and Observations on the Use of Phosphorus in different diseases," published in French, and of different other medical works, Member of the Medical societies of Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Philadelphia, Lexington, (Ky.) Pittsburg &c. Physician and practitioner in Midwifery in Philadelphia.

feb 8—6t

A. ATKINSON's

Superior Patent Spring Riding Saddles and Patent Laporte Saddles,

HAVING purchased of JOHN J. MORRIS, of the city of New-York, the sole right of making and vending his newly invented SPRING SEAT and SPRING POINTED [illegible] within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for sale,

At his Saddle and Harness Manufactory, No. 5 North Fifth street.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed. Nearly two years' trial of the above Saddles in New-York, has rendered comments unnecessary. Confident of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority.

The Laporte Bridles are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies or persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over their Horses in cases of fright. They can also be applied to Harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of Gig STEEL and PLATED BITTS and STIRRUPS.

N.B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required. june 15—

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Fillagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 165 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backmon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

To Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLERS BOARDS, of a superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No 31 Market street. Also, for sale as above a large and general assortment of good Blank Books, Paper, Stationary, &c. which together with a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

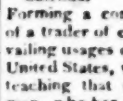
Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern. ☞ RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange. july 6—tf

Wholesale & Retail Ladies' Shoe Store.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has commenced the Ladies' Shoe manufacturing business, in the stand recently occupied by T. Phillips, No 82 Race street; where he hopes by low prices, good work, and punctuality in executing all orders, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. L. W. RYCKMAN.

sept 28—tf

HAT STORE,



NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM,

No. 28 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a variety of Fashionable FURNITURE, made of the best materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. ☞ All orders promptly executed.

june 8—tf JOHN JAMES, jun.

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKERS, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c &c, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. oct. 5—tf

MRS. SHALLUS,

INFORMS her Patrons that she has removed her CIRCULATING LIBRARY to No. 115 south Second street, nearly opposite the Custom House, where she will be happy to serve them with all the newest and most approved works.—Present price of subscriptions $5, per annum—$2 75, half yearly—$1 50, quarterly july 20—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventeenth day of February, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1822, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

PRACTICAL BOOK KEEPING, by double entry, comprised in twelve Books, viz.

Memorandum	Book,	Notes Receivable,
Letter	do.	Notes Payable,
Bought	do.	Bills of Exchange,
Sold	do.	Day Book,
Receipt	do.	Journal,
Calendar	do.	Leger,

Forming a complete system of the transactions of a trader of eminence, conformable to the prevailing usages of regular counting-houses in the United States, with the most efficacious method of teaching that useful science, by William Chapman, who has been above twenty years in the capacity of Book keeper both in London and Philadelphia, and late Principal of the Commercial Academy in Philadelphia.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

march 1—4w

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL, back of No. 105, Vine Street; and sold at No. 90, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 25 Cents, with printed directions to each.

☞ One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person. jan. 18—6m

CARPETING, BEDDING, &c.

FOR SALE, at No. 295½ Market street, between 7th and 8th, a large quantity of first quality live pick'd Geese Feathers, Curled Hair, Moss, Patent Wood, & Cattails. Likewise, Ready made Feather Beds, Curled Hair, Moss, and Cattail Matrasses, Sacking Bottoms, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, &c. Also, Superfine and Common Ingrain Carpeting, large and fashionable patterns—Venetian do. suitable for Entry Rooms and Stairs, 4 4 yds. and 5-8ths. wide. The above Goods will be sold low for cash to any amount.

jan 4—6m* ELIJAH LAWS, jr.

J. MORTIMER, 74 south Second st.

HAS constantly on sale, at reduced prices, Blank Books, Custom House and other Blanks, and Stationary in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. Auction Books at the lowest prices. jan 4—6m*

Tooth Brush Manufactory.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, has for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality. Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

april 6—tf

New Series Lottery—5th Class,

TO be drawn on the 24 of April, and finished in *FIVE MINUTES.* The following list of some prizes will be awarded to some of the fortunate adventurers, viz.

SCHEME.

Tickets selling rapidly for the small sum of eight dollars—shares in proportion. ☞ Packages containing 56 numbers, can be had in Halves, Quarters, or Eighths, at

Hayward & Decker's

Lottery and Exchange Office,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

Those who wish to take a chance for *Fortune's Favours,* will please to remember that Tickets advance in a few days to nine dollars.

Orders from the country thankfully received and promptly attended to. Clubs dealt with on the most reasonable terms. Notes bought and sold at the lowest rate of Exchange.

For Sale, on Commission, several dozen of Gold and Silver Patent Lever WATCHES, warranted of the best quality, at very reduced prices.

feb 22—tf

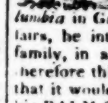
EMPLOYMENT

WANTED by a young man disposed to render himself useful as a Writer, Accountant, or Collector. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. feb 1—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offer for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $3 50 thousand. aug 3—tf

Returning to England.



JOHN OLDRIDGE, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that on account of the great demand for the *Balm of Columbia* in Great Britain, and particular family affairs, he intends taking his departure, with his family, in a few months, from Philadelphia, and therefore thinks it his duty to inform his patrons that it would be well for them to *lay in a stock* of his BALM for family use, as he does not intend to leave an Agent in the United States.

Its utility as a preventative for the falling off and restoring of hair is universally allowed and approved by thousands who have used, or seen it tried; therefore it is unnecessary to enter into a long detail of its other virtues. It is now made nearly colourless, and still retains its former virtues. It is prepared and sold, as usual, at his establishments No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at one dollar per bottle, and 50 cents for a half bottle. Good allowance to those who purchase quantities.

jan 18—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

OF JOSEPH, JAMES and THOMAS WOOD, trading under the firm of J. & T. WOOD, was dissolved on the 1st of July last, by James Wood withdrawing from business. All persons still indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JOSEPH WOOD,
JAMES WOOD,
THOMAS WOOD.

Joseph and Thomas Wood,

Continue the business at No. 8, NORTH SECOND STREET. They have just received, and now offer for sale, by the case or otherwise,

CANTON GOODS, viz:

Plain Canton and Nankeen Crapes,
Figured Crape Shawls,
4-4, 7-4 8-4 Crape Shawls and Crape Scarfs,
Satin Strined and Figured Florentines and Common Do.
Black, Blue, Green, Changeable and plain coloured Sensha ws,
Black, White, Crimson, Green and Blue Sarsnets,
Striped, Crossbarred and plain coloured Do.
Black, White, high and plain coloured Satins,
Black, Crossbarred and Bardeye Hdkfs.
Pungees, Sewing Silks, Shawls, &c. &c.
Blue and Yellow Nankeens.

FRENCH GOODS.

Black, White and coloured Levantines and Florentines,
Satins, Sarsnets and Gros de Naples, figured and plain,
Rich Figured, Plaid, Edged and Plain Taffets and Satin Ribands,
Galoons, Braid, Gymp, Silk and Chenille Cords,
Hatbands, Fancy Silk Hdkfs. and Shawls,
Silk Hose, Silk, Kid and York Tan Gloves,
Gauze, Thule Lace, &c. &c.
Super Bandanoes and Choppas, and common do.
Dressed and undressed Bengals,
Cossas, Persians, &c. &c.

And a large assortment of BRITISH WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, with a variety of DOMESTIC GOODS. march 8—tf

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STRONG CAST LEAD PIPE, made any required length, without soldering, calculated to bear a great force of water, there being no joints to obstruct the full column from the Conduit Pipe.

Apply at the Shop, No. 187, Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, where orders will be strictly attended to. JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

☞ I have proved by means of a Hydraulic Pump, about sixteen feet of JOSEPH TOWNSEND's Cast Lead Pipe, under a pressure of one hundred and eighty-two pounds to the inch, or nearly four hundred feet head of water, and am fully convinced that it is equal in strength, and durability to Lead Pipes manufactured in any different manner. FREDERICK GRAFF.

Superintendant of the Philadelphia Waterworks.

3d mo. 8—tf

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